Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

JOS. W. HAMPTON, | "We will cling to the pillars of the Constitution, and if it must fall, we'll perish amidst the ruins." | Editor and Publisher.

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TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer, in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Mecklenburg Jeffersonian

THE present is the first effort that has been made to establish an organ at the birth-place of American Independence, through which the doctrines of the Democratic Party could be freely promulgated and defended—in which the great principles of Liberty and Equality for which the ALEXANDERS, the POLKS, and their heroic compatriots perilled their all on the 20th May, 1775, could at all times find an unshrinking advocate. Its success rests chiefly with the Republican party of Mecklenburg—and to them, and the Republicans of the surrounding country the appeal is now made for support.

The Jeffersonian will assume as its political creed, those landmarks of the Republican Party, the doctrines set forth in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798—believing, as the undersigned does, that the authors of these papers, who bore a conspicuous part in framing our system of Government, were best qualified to hand down to posterity a correct exposition of its true spirit—the best judges of what powers were delegated by, and what reserved to, the States.

It will oppose, as dangerous to our free institutions, the spirit of *monopoly*, which has been stealthily, but steadily increasing in the country from the foundation of our Government. The most odious feature in this system is, that it robs the MANY, *imperceptibly*, to enrich the FEW;—It clothes a few wealthy individuals with power not only to control the wages of the laboring man, but also at their pleasure to inflate or depress the commerce and business of the whole country—exciting a spirit of extravagance, which it terminates in pecuniary ruin, and too often the moral degradation of its victims. This system must be *thoroughly reformed*, before we can hope to see settled prosperity smile alike upon all our citizens. To aid in producing this *reform*, will be one of the main objects of the Jeffersonian. It will war against *exclusive privileges*, or *partial legislation*, under whatever guise granted by our Legislatures: and, therefore, will oppose the chartering of a United States Bank, Internal Improvements by the Federal Government, a revival of the Tariff System, and the new federal scheme of the General Government assuming to pay to foreign money changers *two hundred millions of dollars*, borrowed by a few States for local purposes.

As a question of vital importance to the South, and one which, from various causes, is every day assuming a more momentous and awful aspect, the Jeffersonian will not fail to keep its readers regularly and accurately advised of the movements of the Northern Abolitionists. It must be evident to all candid observers, that a portion of the party press of the South have hitherto been too silent on this subject. We shall, therefore, without the fear of being denounced as an alarmist, lend our humble aid to assist in awakening the People of the South to due vigilance and a sense of their real danger.

While a portion of the columns of the Jeffersonian will be devoted to political discussion, the great interests of MORALS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, and the MECHANIC ARTS, shall not be neglected. With the choicest selections on these subjects, and a due quantity of light reading, the Editor hopes to render his sheet agreeable and profitable to all classes in society.

Orders for the paper, *postage paid*, addressed to the "Editor of the Jeffersonian, Charlotte, N. C.," will be promptly complied with.

Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for the paper, in receiving and forwarding the names of subscribers and their subscriptions.

☞ The Terms of the paper will be found above.

JOS. W. HAMPTON.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

MUSIC SCHOOL.

MRS. HAMPTON'S School for the tuition of Young Ladies in Music, was opened on the 15th ultimo. She will give lessons at her residence, nearly opposite and very convenient to the Female Academy, on the following terms:

Per Session of five months, in advance $16
" " " " *end of Sess.* 20

Mrs. H. hopes, from her experience in teaching, and by unremitting attention to the improvement of her pupils, to receive a share of public patronage.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

Cabinet of Minerals for Sale.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of the late Doct. Austin, offers for sale the valuable CABINET of MINERALS belonging to the Estate of the deceased. A considerable portion of the collection was made by Doct. Austin himself, with much care, and principally consists of GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, and LEAD ORES, in their various natural combinations, selected from the mineral regions of this country, besides a number obtained from Europe.—Scientific gentlemen, or literary institutions wishing to purchase the whole, or any part of the Cabinet, can have farther information, on application to the undersigned. C. K. WHEELER, Admr.

Salisbury, Dec. 4, 1841. 1—F

☞ Apprentices Wanted.

TWO smart, active BOYS, from 12 to 16 years of age, will be taken at this Office as Apprentices to the Printing business. Boys from the country would be preferred;—they will board in the Editor's family, and have every attention paid to their moral and intellectual, as well as mechanical improvement.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte.

Inaugural Address
OF GENERAL WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

Called from a retirement which I had supposed was to continue for the remainder of my life, to fill the Chief Executive Office of this great and free Nation, I appear before you, fellow-citizens, to take the oaths which the Constitution prescribes, as a necessary qualification for the performance of its duties. And in obedience to a custom coeval with our Government, and what I believe to be your expectations, I proceed to present to you a summary of the principles which will govern me in the discharge of the duties which I shall be called upon to perform.

It was the remark of a Roman Consul, in an early period of that celebrated Republic, that a most striking contrast was observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, before and after obtaining them—they seldom carrying out, in the latter case, the pledges and promises made in the former. However much the world may have improved, in many respects, in the lapse of upwards of two thousand years since the remark was made by the virtuous and indignant Roman, I fear that a strict examination of the annals of some of the modern elective governments, would develope similar instances of violated confidence.

Although the fiat of the People has gone forth, proclaiming me the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Union, nothing upon their part remaining to be done, it may be thought that a motive may exist to keep up the delusion under which they may be supposed to have acted in relation to my principles and opinions; and perhaps there may be some in the assembly who have come here either prepared to condemn those I shall now deliver, or, approving them, to doubt the sincerity with which they are uttered. But the lapse of a few months will confirm or dispel their fears. The outline of principles to govern, and measures to be adopted, by an Administration not yet begun, will soon be exchanged for *immutable history*, and I shall stand, either exonerated by my countrymen, or classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray. However strong may be my present purpose to realize the expectations of a magnanimous and confiding people, I too well understand the dangerous temptations to which I shall be exposed, from the magnitude of the power which it has been the pleasure of the People to commit to my hands, not to place my chief confidence upon the aid of that Almighty power which has hitherto protected me, and enabled me to bring to favorable issues other important but still greater inferior trusts, heretofore confided to me by my country.

The broad foundation upon which our Constitution rests being the People—a breath of their having made, as a breath can unmake, change, or modify it—it can be assigned to none of the great divisions of Government, but to that of Democracy. If such is its theory, those who are called upon to administer it must recognize, as its leading principle, the duty of shaping their measures so as to produce the greatest good to the greatest number. But, with these broad admissions, if we could compare the sovereignty acknowledged to exist in the mass of our People with the power claimed by other sovereignties, even by those which have been considered most purely democratic, we shall find a most essential difference. All others lay claim to power limited only by their own will. The majority of our citizens, on the contrary, possess a sovereignty with an amount of power precisely equal to that which has been granted to them by the parties to the national compact, and nothing beyond. We admit of no Government by divine right. Believing that, so far as power is concerned, the Beneficent Creator has made no distinction smongst men, that all are upon an equality, and that the only legitimate right to govern is an express grant of power from the governed. The Constitution of the United States is the instrument containing this grant of power to the several departments composing the Government. On an examination of that instrument it will be found to contain declarations of power granted and of power withheld. The latter is also susceptible of division, into power which the majority had the right to grant, but which they did not think proper to intrust to their agents, and that which they could not have granted, not being possessed by themselves. In other words, there are certain rights possessed by each individual American citizen, which, in his compact with the others, he has never surrendered. Some of them, indeed, he is unable to surrender, being in the language of our system unalienable. The boasted privilege of a Roman citizen was to him a shield only against a petty provincial ruler, whilst the proud Democrat of Athens could console himself under a sentence of death, for a supposed violation of the national faith, which no one understood, and which at times was the subject of the mockery of all, or the banishment from his home, his family and his country, with or without an alledged cause; that it was the act, not of a single tyrant, or hated aristocracy, but of his assembled countrymen. Far different is the power of our sovereignty. It can interfere with no one's faith, prescribe forms of worship for no one's observance, inflict no punishment but after well ascrtained guilt, the result of investigation under rules prescribed by the Constitution itself. These precious privileges, and those scarcely less important, of giving expression to his thoughts and opinions, either by writing or speaking, unrestrained but by the liability for injury to others, and that of a full participation in all the advantages which flow from the Government, the acknowledged property of all, the American citizen derives from no charter granted by his fellowman. He claims them because he is himself a man, fashioned by the same Almighty hand as the rest of his species, and entitled to a full share of the blessings with which he has endowed them. Notwithstanding the limited sovereignty possessed by the People of the United States, and the restricted grant of power to the Government which they have adopted, enough has been given to accomplish all the objects for which it was created. It has been found powerful in war, and, hitherto, justice has been administered, an intimate union effected, domestic tranquility preserved, and personal liberty secured to the citizen. As was to be expected however, from the defect of language, and the necessarily sententious manner in which the Constitution is written, disputes have arisen as to the amount of power which it has actually granted, or was intended to grant.

This is more particularly the case in relation to that part of the instrument which treats of the legislative branch. And not only as regards the exercise of powers claimed under a general clause, giving that body the authority to pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the specified powers, but in relation to the latter, also. It is, however, consolatory to reflect, that *most* of the instances of alledged departure from the letter or sprit of the Constitution, have ultimately received the sanction of a majority of the People. And the fact that many of our statesmen, most distinguished for talent and patriotism, have been, at one time or other of their political career, on both sides of each of the most warmly disputed questions, forces upon us the inference that the errors, if errors there were, are attributable to the intrinsic difficulty, in many instances, of ascertaining the intentions of the framers of the Conststution, rather than the influence of any sinister or unpatriotic motive. But the great danger to our Institutions does not appear to me to be in a usurpation by the government of power not granted by the people, but by the accumulation in one of the departments, of that which was assigned to others. Limited as are the powers to which have been granted, still enough have been granted to constitute a despotism, if concentrated in one of the departments. This danger is greatly heightened, as it has been always observable that men are less jealous of encroachments of one department upon another, than upon their own reserved rights. When the Constitution of the United States first came from the hands of the Convention which formed it, many of the sternest Republicans of the day were alarmed at the extent of the power which had been granted to the Federal Government, and more particularly of that portion which had been assigned to the Executive branch. There were in it features which appeared not to be in harmony with their ideas of a simple representative Democracy, or Republic. And knowing the tendency of power to increase itself, particularly when exercised by a single individual, predictions were made that, at no very remote period, the government would terminate in virtual monarchy. It would not become me to say that the fears of those patriots have been already realized. But, as I sincerely believe that the tendency of measures, and of men's opinions, for some years past, has been in that direction, it is, I conceive strictly proper, that I should take this occasion to repeat the assurances I have hitherto given, of my determination to arrest the progress of that tendency, if it really exists, and restore the Government to its pristine health and vigor, as far as this can be effected by any legitimate exercise of the power placed in my hands.

I proceed to state, in as summary a manner as I can, my opinion of the sources of the evils which have been so extensively complained of, and the correctives which may be applied. Some of the former are unquestionably to be found in the defects of the Constitution; others, in my judgment, are attributable to a misconstruction of some of its provisions. Of the former, is the eligibility of the same individual to a second term of the Presidency. The sagacious mind of Mr. Jefferson early saw and lamented this error, and attempts have been made, hitherto without success, to apply the amendatory power of the States to its correction. As, however, one mode of correction is in the power of every President, and consequently in mine, it would be useless, and perhaps invidious, to enumerate the evils of which, in the opinion of many of our fellow-citizens, this error of the sages who framed the Constitution may have been the source, and the bitter fruits which we are still to gather from it, if it continues to disfigure our system. It may be observed, however, as a general remark, that Republics can commit no greater error than to adopt or continue any feature in their system of Government which may be calculated to create or increase the love of power, in the bosoms of those to whom necessity obliges them to commit the management of their affairs. And, surely, nothing is more likely to produce such a state of mind than the long continuance of an office of high trust. Nothing can be more corrupting. Nothing more destructive of all those noble feelings which belong to the character of a devoted Republican patriot. When this corrupting passion once takes possession of the human mind, like the love of gold, it becomes insatiable.—It is the never-dying worm in his bosom, grows with his growth, and strengthens with the declining years of its victim. If this is true, it is the part of wisdom for a Republic to limit the service of that officer, at least, to whom she has entrusted the management of her foreign relations, the execution of her laws, and the command of her armies and navies, to a period so short as to prevent his forgetting that he is the accountable agent, not the principal, the servant, not the master. Until an amendment of the Constitution can be effected, public opinion may secure the desired object. I give my aid to it, by renewing the pledge heretofore given, that, under no circumstances, will I consent to serve a second term.

But if there is danger to public liberty from the acknowledged defects of the Constitution, in the want of limit to the continuance of the Executive power in the same hands, there is, I apprehend, not much less from a misconstruction of that instrument, as it regards the powers actually given. I cannot conceive that, by a fair construction, any or either of its provisions would be found to constitute the President a part of the Legislative power. It cannot be claimed from the power to recommend, since, although enjoined as a duty upon him, it is a privilege which he holds in common with every other citizen. And although there may be something more of confidence in the propriety of the measures recommended in the one case than in the other, in the obligations of ultimate decision there can be no difference. In the language of the Constitution,—"all the legislative powers" which it grants "are vested in the Congress of the United States." It would be a solecism in language to say that any portion of these is not included in the whole.

It may be said, indeed, that the Constitution has given to the Executive the power to annul the acts of the Legislative body, by refusing to them his assent. So a similar power has necessarily resulted from that instrument to the Judiciary, and yet the Judiciary forms no part of the Legislature. There is, it is true, this difference between these grants of power; the Executive can put his negative upon the acts of the Legislature for other cause than that of want of conformity to the Constitution, whilst the Judiciary can only declare void those which violate that instrument. But the decision of the Judiciary is final in such a case, whereas in every instance where the veto of the Executive is applied it may be overcome by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress. The negative upon the acts of the Legislative, by the Executive authority, and that in the hands of one individual, would seem to be an incongruity in our system. Like some others of a similar character, however, it appears to be highly expedient, and if used only with the forbearance, and in the spirit which was intended by its authors, it may be productive of great good, and be found one of the best safeguards to the Union. At the period of the formation of the Constitution, the principle does not seem to have enjoyed much favor in the State Governments. It existed but in two, and in one of these there was a plural Executive. If we would search for the motives which operated upon the purely patriotic and enlightened assembly which framed the Constitution, for the adoption of a provision so apparently repugnant to the leading democratic principle, that the majority should govern, we must reject the idea that they anticipated from it any benefit to the ordinary course of Legislation.—They knew too well the high degree of intelligence which existed among the people, and the enlightened character of the State Legislatures, not to have the fullest confidence that the two bodies elected by them would be worthy representatives of such constituents, and, of course, that they would require no aid in conceiving and maturing the measures which the circumstances of the country might require.—And it is preposterous to suppose that a thought could for a moment have been entertained, that the President, placed at the Capitol, in the centre of the country, could better understand the wants and wishes of the people than their own immediate Representatives, who spend a part of every year with them, living with them, often laboring with them, and bound to them by the tripple tie of interest, duty, and affection. To assist or control Congress then in its ordinary legislation, could not, I conceive, have been the motive for conferring the veto power on the President. The argument acquires additional force from the fact of its never having been thus used by the first six Presidents—and two of them were members of the Convention, one presiding over its deliberations, and the other bearing a larger share in consummating the labors of that august body than any other person. But if Bills were never returned to Congress by either of the Presidents above referred to upon the ground of their being inexpedient, or not as well adapted as they might be to the wants of the people, the veto was applied upon that of want of conformity to the Constitution, or because errors had been committed from a too hasty enactment.

There is another ground for the adoption of the veto principle, which had probably more influence in recommending it to the Convention than any other; I refer to the security which it gives to the just and equitable action of the Legislature upon all parts of the Union. It could not but have occurred to the Convention that, in a country so extensive, embracing so great a variety of soil and climate and consequently of products, and which, from the same causes, must ever exhibit a great difference in the amount of population of its various sections, calling for a great diversity in the employments of the People, that the legislation of the majority might not always justly regard the rights and interests of the minority. And that acts of this character might be passed, under an express grant by the words of the Constitution, and, therefore, not within the competency of the Judiciaay to declare void. That however enlightened and patriotic they might suppose, from past experience, the members of Congress might be, and however largely partaking, in the general, of the liberal feelings of the people, it was impossible to expect that bodies so constituted should not sometimes be controled by local interests and sectional feelings. It was proper, therefore, to provide some umpire, from whose situation and mode of oppointment more independence and freedom from such influences might be expected. Such an one was afforded by the Executive Department, constituted by the Constitution. A person elected to that high office, having his constituents in every section, State, and sub-division of the Union, must consider himself bound by the most solemn sanctions, to guard, protect, and defend the rights of all, and of every portion, great or small, from the injustice and oppression of the rest. I consider the veto power, therefore, given by the Constitution to the Executive of the United States, solely as a conservative power. To be used only, first, to protect the Constitution from violation; secondly, the people from the effects of hasty legislation where their will has been probably disregarded or not well understood; and thirdly, to prevent the effects of combinations violative of the rights of minorities. In reference to the second of these objects, I may observe that I consider it the right and privilege of the people to decide disputed points of the Constitution, arising from the general grant of power to Congress to carry into effect the powers expressly given. And I believe with Mr. Madison, that "repeated recognitions, under varied circumstances, in acts of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of the concurrence of the general will of the nation, as affording to the President sufficient authority for considering such disputed points as settled."

Upwards of half a century has elapsed since the adoption of the present form of Government. It would be an object more highly desirable than the gratification of the curiosity of speculative statesmen, if its precise situation could be ascertained, a fair exhibit made of the operations of each of its Departments, of the powers which they respectively claim and exercise, of the collisions which have occurred between them, or between the whole Government and those of the States, or either of them. We could then compare our actual condition, after fifty years' trial of our system, with what it was in the commencement of its operations, and ascertain whether the predictions of the patriots who opposed its adoption, or the confident hopes of its advocates have been best realized. The great dread of the former seems to have been, that the reserved powers of the States would be absorbed by those of the Federal Government, and a consolidated power established, leaving to the States the shadow, only, of that independent action for which they had so zealously contended, and on the preservation of which they relied as the last hope of liberty. Without denying that the result to which they looked with so much apprehension is in the way of being realized, it is obvious that they did not see clearly the mode of its accomplishment. The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained their rights. To a casual observer, our system presents no appearance of discord between the different members which compose it. Even the addition of many new ones has produced no jarring. They move in their respective orbits in perfect harmony with the central head, and with each other. But there is still an under current at work, by which, if not seasonably checked, the worst apprehensions of our anti-federal patriots will be realized; and not only will the State authorities be overshadowed by the great increase of power in the Executive Department of the General Government, but the character of that Government, if not its designation, be essentially and radically changed. This state of things has been in part effected by causes inherrent in the Constitution, and in part by the never-failing tendency of political power to increase itself. By making the President the sole distributor of all the patronage of Government, the framers of the Constitutsn do not appear to have anticipated at how short a period it would become a formidable instrument to control the free operations of the State Governments. Of trifling importance at first, it had, early in Mr. Jefferson's administration, become so powerful as to create great alarm in the mind of that patriot, from the potent influence it might exert in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise.

If such could have then been the effects of its influence, how much greater must be the danger at this time, quadrupled in amount, as it certainly is, and more completely under the control of the Executive will than the construction of their powers allowed, or the forbearing characters of all the early Presidents permitted them to make. But it is not by the extent of its patronage alone that the Executive Department has become dangerous, but by the use which it appears may be made of the appointing power to bring under its control the whole revenues of the country. The Constitution has declared it to be the duty of the President to see that the laws are executed, and it makes him the Commander-in-Chief of the Armies and Navy of the United States. If the opinion of the most approved writers upon that species of mixed Government, which in modern Europe, is termed *Monarchy* in contradistinction to *Despotism*, is correct, there was wanting no other addition to the powers of our Chief Magistrate to stamp a Monarchial character on our Government, but the control of the public finances. And to me it appears strange, indeed, that any one should doubt, that the entire control which the President possesses over the officers who have the custody of the public money, by the power of removal, with or without cause, does, for all mischievous purposes at least, virtually subject the treasure also to his disposal. The first Roman Emperor, in his atempt to seize the sacred treasure, silenced the opposition of the officer to whose charge it had been committed, by a significant allusion to his sword. By a selection of political instruments for the care of the public money, a reference to their commissions by a President, would be quite as effectual an argument as that of Cæsar to the Roman Knight. I am not insensible to the great difficulty that exists in drawing a proper plan for the safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenues, and I know the importance which has been attached by men of great abilities and patriotism to the divorce, as it is called, of the Treasury from the Banking Institutions. It is not the divorce which is complained of, but the unhallowed union of the Treasury with the Executive Department, which has created such extensive alarm. To this danger to our Republican institutions, and that created by the influence given to the Executive, through the instrumentality of the federal officers, I propose to apply all the remedies which may be at my command. It was certainly a great error in the framers of the Constitution, not to have made the officer at the head of the Treasury Department entirely independent of the Executive. He should at least have been removable only upon the demand of the popular branch of the Legislature. I have determined never to remove a Secretary of the Treasury, without communicating all the circumstances attending such removal to both Houses of Congress.

The influence of the Executive, in controlling the freedom of the elective franchise through the medium of the public officers, can be effectually checked by renewing the prohibition published by Mr. Jefferson, forbidding their interference in elections further than giving their own votes, and their own independence secured by an assurance of perfect immunity, in exercising this sacred privilege of freemem under the dictates of their own unbiassed judgments. Never, with my consent, shall an officer of the people, compensated for his services out of their pockets, become the pliant instrument of Executive will.

There is no part of the means placed in the hands of the Executive which might be used with greater effect, for unhallowed purposes, than the control of the public press. The maxim which our ancestors derived from the mother country, that "the freedom of the press is the great bulwark of civil and religious liberty," is one of the most precious legacies which they have left us. We have learned, too, from our own, as well as the experience of other countries, that golden shackles, by whomsoever or by whatever pretence imposed, are as fatal to it as the iron bonds of despotism. The presses in the necessary employment of the Government should never be used "to clear the guilty, or to varnish crime." A decent and manly examination of the acts of the Government should be not only tolerated but encouraged.

Upon another occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and authorizing him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source in legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance. It would be very strange, indeed, that the Constitution should have strictly forbidden one branch of the legislature from interfering in the organization of such bills, and that it should

be considered proper that an altogether different department of the Government should be permitted to do so. Some of our best political maxims have been drawn from our parent Isle. There are others, however, which cannot be introduced in our system without singular incongruity and the production of much mischief. And this I conceive to be one. No matter in which of the Houses of Parliament a bill may originate, nor by whom introduced, a minister or a member of the opposition, by the fiction of law, or rather of constitutional principle, the Sovereign is supposed to have prepared it agreeably to his will, and then submitted it to Parliament for their advice and consent. Now, the very reverse is the case here, not only with regard to the principle, but the forms prescribed by the Constitution. The principle certainly assigns to the only body constituted by the Constitution (the legislative body) the power to make laws, and the forms even direct that the enactment should be ascribed to them. The Senate in relation to revenue bills, have the right to propose amendments; and so has the Executive, by the power given him to return them to the House of Representatives with his objections. It is in his power, also, to propose amendments in the existing revenue laws, suggested by his observations upon their defective or injurious operation. But the delicate duty of devising schemes of revenue should be left where the Constitution has placed it—with the immediate representatives of the people. For similar reasons, the mode of keeping the public treasure should be prescribed by them, and the farther removed it may be from the control of the Executive, the more wholesome the arrangement, and the more in accordance with republican principle.

Connected with this subject is the character of the currency. The idea of making it exclusively metalic, however well intended, appears to me to be fraught with more fatal consequences than any other scheme, having no relation to the personal rights of the citizens, that has ever been devised. If any single scheme could produce the effect of arresting, at once, that mutation of condition by which thousands of our most indigent fellow-citizens, by their industry and enterprize, are raised to the possession of wealth, that is the one. If there is one measure better calculated than another to produce that state of things so much deprecated by all true Republicans, by which the rich are daily adding to their hoards, and the poor sinking deeper into penury, it is an exclusive metalic currency. Or, if there is a process by which the character of the country for generosity and nobleness of feeling, may be destroyed by the great increase and necessary toleration of usury, it is an exclusive metalic currency.

Amongst the other duties of a delicate character which the President is called upon to perform, is the supervision of the government of the Territories of the United States. Those of them which are destined to become members of our great political family, are compensated by their rapid progress from infancy to manhood, for the partial and temporary deprivation of their political rights. It is in this District, only, where American citizens are to be found, who, under a settled policy, are deprived of many important political privileges, without any inspiring hope as to the future. Their only consolation under circumstances of such deprivation, is that of the devoted exterior guards of a camp—that their sufferings secure tranquility and safety within. Are there any of their countrymen who would subject them to greater sacrifices, to any other humiliations than those essentially necessary to the security of the object for which they were thus separated from their fellow-citizens? Are their rights alone not to be guaranteed by the application of those great principles upon which all our Constitutions are founded? We are told by the greatest British orators and statesmen, that, at the commencement of the War of the Revolution, the most stupid men in England spoke of "their American subjects." Are there indeed citizens of any of our States who have dreamed *of their subjects* in the District of Columbia? Such dreams can never be realized by any agency of mine. The people of the District of Columbia are not the subjects of the people of the States, but free American citizens. Being in the latter condition when the Constitution was formed, no words used in that instrument could have been intended to deprive them of that character. If there is any thing in the great principle of unalienable rights, so emphatically insisted upon in our Declaration of Independence, they could neither make, nor the United States accept, a surrender of their liberties, and become the *subjects*, in other words, the slaves, of their former fellow-citizens. If this be true, (and it will scarcely be denied by any one who has a correct idea of his own rights as an American citizen,) the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the United States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power, necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned the General Government by the Constitution. In all other respects the legislation of Congress should be adopted to their peculiar position and wants, and be conformable with their deliberate opinions of their own interests.

I have spoken of the necessity of keeping the respective Departments of the Government, as well as all the other authorities of our country, within their appropriate orbits. This is a matter of difficulty in some cases, as the powers which they respectively claim are often not defined by any distinct lines. Mischievous, however, in their tendencies, as collisions of this kind may be, those which arise between the respective communities which, for certain purposes, compose one nation, are much more so; for no such nation can long exist without the careful culture of those feelings of confidence and affection which are the effective bonds of union between free and confederated States. Strong as is the tie of interest, it has been found ineffectual. Men, blinded by their passions, have been known to adopt measures for their country in direct opposition to all the suggestions of policy. The alternative, then, is, to destroy or keep down a bad passion by creating and fostering a good one; and this seems to be the corner-stone upon which our American political architects have reared the fabric of our Government. The cement which was to bind it, and perpetuate it, was the affectionate attachment between all its members. To insure the continuance of this feeling, produced at first by a community of dangers, of sufferings, and of interests, the advantages of each were made accessible to all. No participation in any good, possessed by any member of our extensive confederacy, except in domestic government, was withheld from the citizen of any other member. By a process attended with no difficulty, no delay, no expense but that of removal, the citizen of one might become the citizen of any other, and successively of the whole. The lines, too, separating powers to be exercised by the citizens of one State from those of another, seemed to be so distinctly drawn as to leave no room for misunderstanding.—The citizens of each State unite in their persons all the privileges which that character confers, and all that they may claim as citizens of the United States; but in no case can the same person, at the same time, act as the citizen of two separate States, and *he is therefore positively precluded from any interference with the reserved powers of any State but that of which he is, for the time being, a citizen* He may indeed offer to the citizens of other States his advice as to their management, and the form in which it is tendered is left to his own discretion and sense of propriety. It may be observed, however, that organized associations of citizens, requiring compliance with their wishes, too much resemble the *recommendations* of Athens to her allies—supported by an armed and powerful fleet. It was, indeed, to the ambition of the leading States of Greece to control the domestic concerns of the others, that the destruction of that celebrated confederacy, and subsequently of all its members, is mainly to be attributed. And it is owing to the absence of that spirit that the Helvetic confederacy has for so many years been preserved. Never has there been seen in the institutions of the separate members of any confederacy more elements of discord. In the principles and forms of Government and religion, as well as in the circumstances of the several cantons, so marked a discrepance was observable, as to promise any thing but harmony in their intercourse, or permanency in their alliance; and yet, for ages neither has been interrupted. Content with the positive benefits which their union produced, with the independence and safety from foreign aggression which it secured, these sagacious people respected the institutions of each other, however repugnant to their own principles and prejudices.

Our Confederacy, fellow-citizens, can only be preserved by the same forbearance. Our citizens must be content with the exercise of the powers with which the Constitution clothes them. The attempt of those of one State to control the domestic institutions of another can only result in feelings of distrust and jealousy, the certain harbingers of disunion, violence, civel war, and the ultimate destruction of our free institutions. Our Confederacy is perfectly illustrated by the terms and principles governing a common copartnership. There is a fund of power to be exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied members, but that which has been reserved by the individual members is intangible by the common government, or the individual members composing it. To attempt it finds no support in the principles of our Constitution.

It should be our constant and earnest endeavor mutually to cultivate a spirit of concord and harmony among the various parts of our Confederacy. Experience has abundantly taught us, that the agitation, by citizens of one part of the Union, of a subject not confided to the General Government, but exclusively under the guardianship of the local authorities, is productive of no other consequences than bitterness, alienation, discord, and injury to the very cause which is intended to be advanced. Of all the great interests which appertain to our country, that of Union—cordial, confiding, fraternal Union—is by far the most important, since it is the only true and sure guaranty of all others.

In consequence of the embarrassed state of business and the currency, some of the States may meet with difficulty in their financial concerns. However deeply we may regret anything imprudent or excessive, in the engagements into which States have entered for purposes of their own, it does not become us to disparage the State Governments, nor to discourage them from making proper efforts for their own relief. On the contrary, it is our duy to encourage them, to the extent of our constitutional authority, to apply their best means, and cheerfully to make all necessary sacrifices, and submit to all necessary burdens, to fulfil their engagements and maintain their credit; for the character and credit of the several States form a part of the character and credit of the whole country. The resources of the country are abundant; the enterprise and activity of our people proverbial; and we may well hope that wise legislation and prudent administration, by the respective Governments, each acting within its own sphere, will restore former prosperity.

Unpleasant and even dangerous as collisions may sometimes be between the constituted authorities or the citizens of our country, in relation to the lines which separate their respective jarisdictions, the results can be of no vital injury to our institutions, if that ardent patriotism, that devoted attachment to liberty, that spirit of moderation and forbearance for which our countrymen were once distinguished, continue to be cherished. If this continues to be the ruling passion of our souls, the weaker feeling of the mistaken enthusiast will be corrected, the utopian dreams of the scheming politician dissipated, and the complicated intrigues of the demagogue rendered harmless. The spirit of liberty is the sovereign balm which our institutions may receive.—On the contrary, no care that can be used in the construction of our Government, no division of powers, no distribution of checks in its several departments, will prove effectual to keep us a free people, if this spirit is suffered to decay; and decay it will without constant nurture. To the neglect of this duty the best historians agree in attributing the ruin of all the Republics with whose existence and fall their writings have made us acquainted. The same causes will ever produce the same effects; and as long as the love of power is a dominant passion of the human bosom, and as long as the understandings of men can be warped, and their affections changed; by operations upon their passions and prejudices, so long will the liberties of a people depend on their own constant attention to its preservation.—The danger to all well-established free Governments arises from the unwillingness of the people to believe in its existence, or from the influence of designing men, diverting their attention from the quarter whence it approaches, to a source from which it can never come. This is the old trick of those who would usurp the government of their country. In the name of Democracy they speak, warning the people against the influence of wealth, and the danger of aristocracy. History, ancient and modern, is full of such examples. Cæsar became the master of the Roman people, and the Senate, under the pretence of supporting the democratic claims of the former against the aristocracy of the latter. Cromwell, in the character of Protector of the liberties of the people, became the Dictator of England, and Bolivar possessed himself of unlimited power with the title of his country's Liberator. There is, on the contrary, no single instance on record, of an extensive and well-established Republic being changed into an Aristocracy. The tendencies of all such governments, in their decline, is to Monarchy:—and the antagonist principle to liberty, there, is the spirit of fiction—a spirit which assumes the character, and in times of great excitement imposes itself upon the people as the genuine spirit of freedom, and, like the false Christ, whose coming was foretold by the Saviour, seeks and were it possible would impose upon the true and most faithful disciples of liberty. It is in periods like this that it behooves the people to be most watchful of those to whom they have entrusted power. And although there is at times much difficulty in distinguishing the false from the true spirit, a calm and dispassionate investigation will detect the counterfeit as well by the character of its operations as the results that are produced. The true spirit of liberty, although devoted, persevering, bold, and uncompromising in principle—that secured—is mild, and tolerant, and scrupulous as to the means it employs; whilst the spirit of party, assuming to be that of liberty, is harsh, vindictive and intolerant, and totally reckless as to the character of the allies which it brings to the aid of its cause. When the genuine spirit of liberty animates the body of a people to a thorough examination of their affairs, it leads to the excision of every excrescence which may have fastened itself upon any of the departments of the government, and restores the system to its pristine health and beauty. But the reign of an intolerant spirit of party, amongst a free people, seldom fails to result in a dangerous accession to the Executive power—introduced and established amidst unusual professions of devotion to Democracy.

The foregoing remarks relate, almost exclusively, to matter connected with our domestice concerns. It may be proper, however, that I should give some indications to my fellow-citizens of my proposed course of conduct in the management of our foreign relations. I assure them, therefore, that it is my intention to use every means in my power to preserve the friendly intercourse which now so happily subsists with every foreign nation. And that although, of course, not well informed as to the state of pending negotiations with any of them, I see, in the personal characters of the sovereigns, as well as in the mutual interests of our own, and of the Governments with which our relations are most intimate, a pleasing guaranty that the harmony so important to the interests of their subjects, as well as of our citizens, will not be interrupted by the advancement of any claim or pretension upon their part to which our honor would not permit us to yield.—Long the defender of my country's rights in the field, I trust that my fellow-citizens will not see, in my earnest desire to preserve peace with foreign powers, any indication that their rights will ever be sacrificed, or the honor of the nation tarnished, by any admission on the part of their Chief Magistrate unworthy of their former glory. In our intercourse with our aboriginal neighbors the same liberality and justice which marked the course prescribed to me by two of my illustrious predecessors, when acting under their direction in the discharge of the duties of Superintendent and Commissioner, shall be strictly observed. I can conceive of no more sublime spectacle—none more likely to propitiate an impartial and common creator—than a rigid adherence to the principles of justice, on the part of a powerful nation, in its transactions with a weaker and uncivilized people, whom circumstances have placed at its disposal.

Before concluding, fellow-citizens, I must say something to you on the subject of the parties at this time existing in our country. To me it appears perfectly clear, that the interest of the country requires that the violence of the spirit by which those parties are at this time governed, must be greatly mitigated, if not entirely extinguished, or consequences will ensue which are appalling to be thought of.

If parties in a Republic are necessary to secure a degree of vigilance sufficient to keep the public functionaries within the bounds of law and duty, at that point their usefulness ends: beyond that, they become destructive of public virtue, the parent of a spirit antagonist to that of liberty, and eventually its inevitable conqueror. We have examples of Republics, where the love of country and of liberty at one time were the dominant passions of the whole mass of citizens, and yet, with the continuance of the name and forms of free government, not a vestige of these qualities remaining in the bosoms of any one of its citizens. It was the beautiful remark of a distinguished English writer, that "in the Roman Senate Octavius had a party, and Anthony a party, but the Commonwealth had none." Yet the Senate continued to meet in the Temple of Liberty, to talk of the sacredness and beauty of the Commonwealth, and gaze at the statues of the elder Brutus and of the Curtii and Decii; and the people assemble in the forum, not as in the days of Camillus and the Scipios, to cast their free votes for annual magistrates, or pass upon the acts of the Senate, but to receive from the hands of the leaders of the respective parties their share of the spoils, and to shout for one or the other, as those collected in Gaul or Egypt and the lesser Asia would furnish the larger dividend. The spirit of liberty had fled, and avoiding the abodes of civilized man had sought protection in the wilds of Scythia or Scandinavia.—And so under the operation of the same causes and influences it will fly from our Capitol and our forums. A calamity so awful, not only to our country, but to the world, must be deprecated by every patriot, and every tendency to a state of things likely to produce it, immediately checked. Such a tendency has existed—does exist. Always the friend of my countrymen, never their flatterer, it becomes my duty to say to them, from this high place to which their partiality has exalted me, that there exists in the land a spirit hostile to their best interest—hostile to liberty itself. It is a spirit contracted in its views—selfish in its objects. It looks to the aggrandizement of a few even to the destruction of the interest of the whole. The entire remedy is with the people. Something, however, may be effected by the means which they have placed in my hands. It is union that we want, not, of a party, but a union of the whole country, for the sake of the whole country. For the defence of its interests and its honor against foreign aggression—for the defence of those principles for which our ancestors so gloriously contended. As far as it depends upon me, it shall be accomplished. All the influence that I possess shall be exerted to prevent the formation at least of an Executive party in the halls of the legislative body. I wish for the support of no member of that body to any measure of mine that does not satisfy his judgment and his sense of duty to those from whom he holds his appointment.—Nor any confidence in advance from the people but that asked for by Mr. Jefferson, "to give firmness and effect to the legal administration of their affairs."

I deem the present occasion sufficiently important and solemn to justify me in expressing to my fellow-citizens a profound reverence for the Christian religion, and a thorough conviction that sound morals, religious liberty, and a just sense of religious responsibility are essentially connected with all true and lasting happiness. And to that good Being who has blessed us by the gifts of civil and religious freedom—who watched over and prospered the labors of our fathers, and has hitherto preserved to us institutions far exceeding in excellence those of any other people, let us unite in fervently commending every interest of our beloved country in all future time. [*Oath administered.*

Fellow-Citizens: Being fully invested with that high office to which the partiality of my countrymen has called me, I now take an affectionate leave of you. You will bear with you to your homes, the remembrance of the pledge, I have this day given, to discharge all the high duties of my exalted station, according to the best of my ability; and I shall enter upon their performance with entire confidence in the support of a just and generous people.

Washington, March 4, 1841.

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of A. Bencini and M. W. Alexander is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having any claims against said company will present them to A. Bencini, who is fully authorized to settle the same.

M. W. ALEXANDER,
A. BENCINI.

March 2, 1841. 1-3t

"With Scissors sharp and Razor keen,
I'll dress your hair and shave you clean."

Buonaparte, *the Barber,*

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, that he has removed his establishment to the east end of Col. Alexander's Long Row, a few doors east of the Courthouse, where he will be pleased to see them at all times. He professes to be master of the "Tonsorial Art," and will spare no effort to afford entire satisfaction. Charges moderate, to suit the times.

[Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

MECKLENBURG JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,
Tuesday Morning, March 16, 1841

Democratic Republican Nomination for Congress:

GREEN W. CALDWELL,

OF MECKLENBURG.

CANDIDATES FOR CLERKS.

☞ We are requested by a number of citizens from all parts of the County to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.

We have also been similarly requested to announce JENNINGS B. KERR, Esq., a candidate at the same time for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Superior Court.

We have postponed the publication of Mr. Madison's Report until our next, in order to give the Inaugural Address of the new President, which the reader will find entire in this paper. Our Democratic, as well as Whig subscribers are doubtless anxious to see what measures the new Administration proposes to relieve the country from embarrassment and restore general prosperity.

THE INAUGURAL.

We have seldom, if ever, read with less pleasure any state paper, than we experienced in a perusal of the Inaugural Address of General Harrison. We had expected to see a full and frank avowal of the measures and principles which are to characterize his administration—*federal* though they might be; instead of this, however, the reader will find the Address, while confessedly ably written, full of fair professions of love for popular institutions and the preservation of popular rights, and at the same time all its positions so be-fogged by generalities and the speciousness of lawyer cunning, as to require the sharpest eye to detect the artfully concealed and odious federal doctrines with which it abounds throughout. An eminent writer has said, that "an enumeration of examples to prove a position which nobody denies, as it was from the beginning superfluous, must quickly grow disgusting." This Inaugural is certainly a striking illustration of the truth of this remark—it deals elaborately in arguments to prove that the Executive is not the Legislative Department of the Government; that our institutions are essentially Democratic; that a citizen can move from State to State without molestation, but cannot be a citizen of more than one State at once—that public officers are not the masters, but the servants of the people, and that the people of the States have no right to make the people of the District of Columbia "their subjects," all which every body knew as well as Gen. Harrison, and nobody ever disputed. But these disgusting generalities were not inserted in the Inaugural for nothing. Mr. *Webster*, who drew it, knew that if he came out openly with the ultra federal doctrine, which he has ever held, that the *Judiciary*—the Supreme Court—is the proper and final judge of infractions of the Constitution—that the States in their sovereign capacity have no right to judge of, and pronounce null and void the unconstitutional acts of Congress, it would open the eyes of the country, and blow up the Administration. Yet this position is so artfully concealed in the Inaugural, as to almost escape detection.

It will be seen that the President disclaims the use of the *Veto* power—a power placed in his hands by the Constitution to protect the Country from the usurpations of Congress, and the minority from oppression by the majority. He declares, too, that he will recommend no measures to Congress;—or, in other words, that he is placed in the Presidential Chair merely to sign every and any measure that Congress may see proper to pass, and that therefore, upon him there rests no responsibility, let these measures be to the weal or woe of the country. This, too, from a "reforming" President! This shews that the whole Government is delivered up into the hands of *Webster* and his federal and abolition coadjutors to manage as they please.

The reader will look in vain for any expression of opinion on the great questions of relieving the country from its embarrassments, the revision of the Tariff, a National Bank, or Internal Improvements by the Federal Government. On these subjects the Inaugural is perfectly silent. Are we to look for an explanation of this silence, in the fact, that elections for members of Congress are yet to take place in some of the Southern States before the meeting of that body, and that its author feared the effect of an avowal of sentiment at this time? Or, is the first signal the country is to receive of the sentiments of the Administration on these vital questions to be their presentation by its friends in Congress, and the enactment of laws?

The Federal orators and Press in the South have all along said that Gen. Harrison would quiet our fears, by giving a death-blow to Abolition in his Inaugural. Has he done it? The subject is not once mentioned in this very lengthy production. An indistinct allusion is made to it, by saying "that the citizens of one State have no right to meddle with the domestic institutions of another," &c. Why did he not come out like the much abused late President, and say to these fell spirits—"you are disturbers of the public peace—invaders of the rights of Sovereign States, and I will *veto* any bill having for its object the consummation of your foul designs"? No; he dared not. After appointing two Abolitionists in his cabinet, he had good reason for singing *mum* on this question. And this is the Virginian President—the protector of the rights of the South! Save us from such protection as his will be.

We did not expect to find States Rights doctrines in the Inaugural;—and therefore, were not surprized to find the following passage in it: "The General Government has never seized upon any of the reserved rights of the States." Indeed! Then Gen. Harrison was not wrongfully accused last summer of favoring the Alien and Sedition laws of the elder Adams. Were these abominable stains upon our statute book no "seizing upon the reserved rights of the States"? Did they not abridge the freedom of speech and of the press, and annul the right of citizenship to a large class of citizens, thereby exercising powers alone pertaining to the sovereignty of the States? If not, for what purpose were the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 passed? Of what use were the great efforts of Jefferson and Madison, and the Republicans of that day, to arrest the usurpations of the Federal Government? The States have not delegated to the General Government the power to charter a National Bank, to levy a Protective Tariff, or to appropriate the public revenue for works of Internal Improvement—and yet all this *has been done*; was this not "seizing upon the reserved *rights* of the States"?

In short, the Inaugural is non-committal upon most of the important questions now agitating the country—unsatisfactory in general, and ultra Federal in all the positions it does assume.

Since writing the above, a friend has favored us with the *Richmond Enquirer* of the 6th inst. Its views upon the Inaugural we give below:

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

We have not had time to glance at the Inaugural in all its bearings—but it strikes us, at the first blush, as altogether an unsatisfactory Exposition of the principles of the Constitution, the state of parties, or of the course of his Administration. It is Webster all over. He cannot disguise—you cannot mistake, his hand. The first portion is a general descant upon the powers of the Executive—but that most prolific source of Executive power is completely kept out of view—a disregard of the strict construction of the Constitution, and consequent extent of Presidential power. Extend the powers of the General Government at the expense of the Rights of the States, and it necessarily enlarges the power of the President, who is the agent for carrying out those measures. The Inaugural, in fact, almost entirely slurs over the great controversy, upon which parties have been divided since '98—the contest between the Rights of the States and the usurpations of the General Government. He condescends to notice it by one remark, which is essentially untrue, *viz*:—"The General Government has seized upon none of the reserved rights of the States. As far as any open warfare may have gone, the State authorities have amply maintained ther rights." What then becomes of the complaints of the Republican Party for more than 40 years? Why have Jefferson, and Macon, and Barbour, and their compeers so earnestly struggled, if it were not to keep the General Government in its proper orbit? What becomes of the efforts to establish a Bank of the U. S. in the States—and roads and canals—and an extensive tariff? Are all these fundamental distinctions between the two parties, the struggles of the States in behalf of their violated rights, to be done away? Are they of so little account as not even to be noticed in the first elaborate address of a new President? This very neglect be-speaks the triumph of Federalism in the new Administration.

The President strikes from his functions one of the highest *duties* imposed upon him. He even misquotes the Constitution to strip himself of the obligation. He says: "Upon *another* occasion I have given my opinion, at some length, upon the impropriety of Executive interference in the legislation of Congress. That the article in the Constitution making it the duty of the President to communicate information, and *authorizing* him to recommend measures, was not intended to make him the source of legislation, and, in particular, that he should never be looked to for schemes of finance?" What *other* occasion? Is not this the first occasion he has ever spoken as Chief Magistrate? Does he intend to refer us to some by-gone speech or other? But the Constitution does not say, he is "authorized," but it says he "*shall* recommend measures;" thus adroitly converting a *solemn duty* into a discretionary power? He is bound to *recommend* measures as every other President has done—and he cannot avoid it, without violating his trust—especially about finance—if it should become necessary for the embarrassments of which he draws so palliative a picture.

But there is one subject of the deepest magnitude, on which we expected the fullest, frankest developments. We expected him to come out boldly against the Abolitionists. It was understood that he would toe the mark at least, as firmly as Mr. Van Buren. But he has not done it. He gives no pledge to veto any bill. He does not scout the petitions upon the subject of Slavery. He does not pledge himself to protect the District against the fell spirit. But it was as we expected, the miserable flummery of vague generalities. The words "Slavery," "Abolitionism," "Anti-Abolitionism," does not once occur in this elaborate Document of metaphysical abstractions. He does not seize the Abolitionists with a bold and vigorous hand, and dash them to the earth; but he talks mincingly about "the Domestic Institutions," of the States of Athens and of Switzerland—of one *State* attempting to control the "*Domestic Institutions*" of another; and of a certain "fund of power being exercised under the direction of the joint councils of the allied powers." and of that "which is reserved by the individual members being intangible to the common Government, or the individual members composing it." Why this vague generality? Why does he not say, whether slavery is or is not, in any of its phases, embraced within that "fund" of power, or whether it is intangible by the General Government? Why did he not grasp the subject like a man, and denounce all *Abolitionism*, all *petitions*, all interference with it in the States, or in the District of Columbia? Or, why does he smuggle in only some such vague expression about the District, as this, that "the grant to Congress of exclusive jurisdiction in the District of Columbia, can be interpreted, so far as respects the aggregate people of the U. States, as meaning nothing more than to allow to Congress the controlling power necessary to afford a free and safe exercise of the functions assigned the General Government by the Constitution?" Does this mean, or does it not mean, that Congress may in any way meddle with slavery in the District? or what does it mean? It is any thing but explicit, bold, Southern-like or Statesman like.

On the whole, there is nothing in the Document calculated to lull all our fears about the Federalism of the Administration, or to intimidate the fell spirit of *Abolitionism*.

THE CABINET....AGAIN.

The "Richmond Whig," and other Federal papers in the South, are laboring with great assiduity to prove that Mr. GRANGER, the new Postmaster-General, is not an Abolitionist. Such efforts must be viewed with astonishment;—for they are evidence of what we have been slow to believe, that the South has nourished in her bosom those who, for a party triumph and the enjoyment of the spoils of office, would betray her dearest rights to outrage, and her fair fields and happy homes to desolation and ruin.

We asserted last week, that Mr. GRANGER is "an active, bold, uncompromising Abolitionist."—We now take back nothing which we then said, for we have abundant evidence to prove its truth, unless Mr. G. has changed his opinions upon this vital question very recently. And not only he, but Mr. WEBSTER, the new Secretary of State, is also an Abolitionist of the most objectionable character, unless he too has lately become southernized.

We will commence with the *proofs*. The Abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia is the first great object of the Abolitionists, considered on all hands as the entering-wedge to its final abolishment throughout the South. On the 25th January, 1836, Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina, introduced into the House certain Resolutions, the first branch of the first of which reads as follows:

"That, in the opinion of this House, Congress ought not to interfere in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia."

Would any but an Abolitionist vote against this Resolution? 47 members voted against it, among them, John, Quincy Adams, Thomas Corwin, present Whig Governor of Ohio, and *Francis Granger*.

The Resolution concludes—"Because it would be a violation of public faith, unwise, impolitic, and dangerous to the Union." Against this, Mr. Granger also voted, with Adams, Corwin, &c.

On the 13th January, 1840, on the presentation of an abolition petition from Massachusetts, it was moved that it be not received;—against this motion Mr. GRANGER voted, with Adams, Corwin, &c.

On the next day. Mr. Thompson of South Carolina, moved to suspend the rules of the House, to enable him to offer a Resolution rejecting all abolition petitions on their presentation. Against this motion, Mr. GRANGER voted, with Adams, Corwin, Slade, &c.

On the next day, (January 15, 1840,) Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson of Maryland, offered the following Resolution:

"That no petition, memorial, resolution, or other paper, praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, or any State or Territory, *or the slave trade* among the States or Territories of the United States in which it now exists, shall be received by the House, or entertained in any way whatever."

This Resolution confronts the whole Abolition crusade, and at once puts a stop to its agitation in Congress. Surely, then, every member who was *not* an Abolitionist, would vote for it.—Mr. GRANGER's name is recorded *against* it, and in favor of Abolition, in company with Adams, Slade, &c.

If these proofs, *copied from the Journals of Congress*, do not satisfy all candid men, that Gen. Harrison has foisted upon the country a rank Abolitionist to manage the Post-Office Department, we are very much mistaken.

It has been boldly asserted that Mr. WEBSTER—oh, no! he is no Abolitionist! If he is not, as we before said, he must have altered, radically, his opinions on the subject very lately. In 1820, during the excited agitation of the Missouri Question, a memorial was presented to Congress praying the *restriction of slavery* in all new States thereafter to be admitted into the Union, and *the prohibition of the slave trade among the States!* Mr. Webster is said to be the author of this memorial—at any rate, his name is signed to it as a petitioner! The memorial takes the rankest ground in favor of restrictions upon new States, and inhibiting the slave trade. Hear it:

"It is most manifest, that the Constitution does contemplate, in the very terms of this clause, that Congress possesses authority to prohibit the migration or importation of slaves; for, it limits the exercise of this authority for a specific period of time, leaving it to its full operation ever afterwards—and this power seems necessarily included in the authority which belongs to Congress 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States.' No person has ever doubted, that the prohibition of the foreign slave trade was completely within the authority of Congress, since the year 1808. And why? Certainly only because it is embraced in the regulation of foreign commerce—and if so, it may for the like reason, be prohibited, since that period, between the states.—Commerce in slaves, since the year 1808, being as much subject to the regulation of Congress as any other commerce, if it should see fit to enact, that no slave should ever be sold from one State to another, it is not perceived how its constitutional rights to make such provision could be questioned. It would seem to be too plain to be questioned, that Congress did possess the power, before the year 1808, to prohibit the migration or importation of slaves into the Territories, (and in point of fact it exercised that power,) as well as into any new States, and that its authority, after that year, might be as fully exercised to prevent the migration or importation of slaves into any of the old States. And if it may prohibit new States from importing slaves, it may surely, as we humbly submit, make it a condition of the admission of such States into the Union, that they shall never import them. In relation, too, to its own Territories, Congress possess a more extensive authority, and may, in various other ways, effect the same object. It might, for example, make it an express condition of its grants of the soil, that the owners shall never hold slaves, and thus prevent the possession of slaves from ever being connected with the ownership of the soil.

Now, we ask, could stronger abolition doctrines than the above be advanced? and yet we are told Mr. Webster is *no Abolitionist!*

Into whose hands has the Government fallen?—What are we to expect from an Administration the most important offices of which are filled with such politicians as *Granger* and *Webster*?

It is high time for all southern men to divest themselves of party prejudire and trammels, and view these "first fruits" in their true light.

We understand the Banks of Maryland, Virginia and North-Carolina, have again suspended specie payments

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Appointment of Members of Congress to Office. We all recollect the outcry raised by the Federatists whenever Mr. Van Buren appointed a member of Congress to office;—they quoted, with eager approbation, the doctrine laid down by Gen. Jackson, in a letter to the Tennessee Legislature, in 1824, we believe, that "whenever the practice of appointing members of Congress to office should obtain in the Government, *corruption would be the order of the day, and the People's Representatives become but so many pliant tools of the Executive;*" and argued, that his violation of this wholesome doctrine was strong ground for turning Mr. Van Buren out of office. Even Gen. Harrison himself, in one of his electioneering speeches in Ohio last summer, alluded with evident approbation these words of the sage of the Hermitage. This, however, was Federalism *out of power*. And what is the conduct of Federalism *in power?* Why, the first thing we see him do after obtaining office, is, out of his FIVE Cabinet officers, FOUR were members of Congress when appointed!

Is it not most true, then, as the General remarks in his Inaugural, "that a most striking contrast is observable in the conduct of candidates for offices of power and trust, *before* and *after* obtaining them"? And might he not, even at this early stage of his administration, be justly "classed with the mass of those who promised that they might deceive, and flattered with the intention to betray"?

"THE POMP OF ROYALTY."

No doubt most of our readers rocollect the gloomy forebodings and bursts of indignation with which the Federal press and orators saluted the country, when Mr. Van Buren was Inaugurated. The fact that he did not walk to the place of Inauguration, but rode there in a carriage with Gen. Jackson, and that a national air or two were played on the occasion, and some other small show of parade exhibited, filled these hollow pretenders to exclusive patriotism with horror, and awfully alarmed them for the safety of the Republic. That, again, was Federalism *out of power*;—let us again take a view of what it is *in power*.

If we credit the newspaper reports, such an exhibition of "the pomp of royalty," such a complete mock of Republican usages on such occasions, and real "log cabin" simplicity, has never before been witnessed in this country, as was displayed at the recent inauguration of Gen. Harrison. It is said that the Ministers of Foreign Kingdoms, who had witnessed the crowning of Kings, stood perfectly amazed at the more than regal splendor, the pomp, parade, and dazzling equipages displayed on the occasion. The "Orders" of the "Chief Marshal," "Deputy Marshals," Presidents of Tippecanoe Clubs, &c., &c., detailing the arrangements for the mustering of military companies, the order of procession, the firing of cannon, the arrangement of banners, and the equipage of the officers of the day, crowded the columns of the federal papers at the Capitol for some days previous. One Chief Marshal and two Assistants, and five Marshals with one hundred Assistants were appointed to conduct the ceremonies. The regulations adopted direct, that

"The Chief Marshals, Marshals, and their Assistants, will be distinguished by sashes, rosetts, and batons. The Marshals will wear a blue sash, with white rosetts on the shoulder and on the tie. The Chief Marshal will wear the same, and in addition thereto a white rosette on the left breast. The Assistant Marshals will wear a white sash with a blue rosette on the tie. All the Marshals and their Assistants will carry a white baton, tipped with gold-leaf, two inces deep at each end, and two feet three inches long. The batons of the Marshals will have a blue ribband near each end,"

We presume our back country folks will be at a loss to know what is meant by "white batons tipped with gold," and "blue rosetts on the tie," as much as they were to comprehend "lying Jimmy Ogle's" lecture on "Tabby-cats," last summer.

The regulations then prescribe, among numerous other "orders," that

"The Marshals and their Assistants are requested to exclude from the streets in which the different bodies are stationed, as well as from the streets and Avenue in which the procession will move, all carriages of every description, and horses; also, to keep all persons out of said Streets and Avenues, and to confine those who do not join in the procession to the foot-pavements, so as to keep the space between the curbs-stone and the procession, clear and unobsructed; and to prevent any person from passing along the line except themselves.

No persons will be admitted into the eastern yard of the Capitol, the gates of which will be closed, until after the procession enters and is formed,

The immesce procession, with music, escorted the President to the place of Inauguration, and then to the President's House, "into which it will pass by sections of two into the front door, where they will be received by the President, and go out without halting at the South door, and be dismissed."

The scene wound up with a magnificent "People's Tippecanoe Inauguration Ball," and the tickets put at only *five dollars*, so that all the poor log-cabin People could attend.

This *is* Republican, log-cabin simplicity, indeed! How these federalists abhor "the pomp of royalty."

It is said that our Whig Governor, Mr. Morehead, left his post of duty at Raleigh, and posted to Washington, to witness the Inauguration on the 4th. If he was then so nervous on the subject as he was last summer, the display of the "pomp of royalty" at the Inauguration of Gen. Harrison, must have made him exchange that lovely *grin* which he generally carries on his phiz for a most awful expression of the horrific. We have no idea he could have the nerve to witness the whole scene—being a very *modest* gentleman anyhow.

On the 3rd instant, the Legislature of Virginia, on the 2d balloting, elected WILLIAM S. ARCHER, (Fed.) United States Senator for six years from the the 4th inst-, in place of Mr. ROAN, (Dem.) whose term of service then expired. So Virginia has at last again her full representation in the Senate.

It is said that the Hon. JOHN SERGEANT, now a member of Congress from Philadelphia, will be appointed by the new President to supercede Mr. Stevenson as Minister to England.

FROM ENGLAND.

By the arrival of the Steam ship President, at New York on the 3d instant, we have the following important items of intelligence concerning our relations with Great Britain:

LONDON, February 9.

SEIZURE OF MR. M'LEOD.—In the House of Lords, the Earl of Mounteashel yesterday brought forward the seizure of Mr. McLeod, a British subject, by the authorities of the State of New York; and asked her Majesty's Goverment if they had received information of the facts, and what steps had been taken in consequence.

Viscount Melbourne replied, that ministers had received the information alluded to, and that steps had been taken by the Government. What these steps were the noble Viscount thought the House could not expect him to state while the negotiations were still pending; but he assured their lordships that no means should be left unemployed to effect the liberation of Mr. McLeod, and to uphold the honor of the country.

☞ We will thank our friend of the Raleigh Standard, to publish the evidence which he has for saying that *Francis Granger* is no Abolitionist. We, too, would be glad to be thus convinced. Besides, he would probably do his Democratic readers in this region a favor by complying with our request.

An Extra Session of Congress.—It seems to be the prevailing opinion, that an extra session of Congress will be called by the new Administration, to assemble some time this Spring. The new dynasty are so eager to saddle on the country a Bank, a high Tariff, and to squander the proceeds of the Public Lands, that they cant wait for the regular session in December; but must run the conntry to a useless expense of several hundred thousand dollars to compass their designs. The Richmond Enquirer remarks, that the Whigs "have no excuse for this movement in the condition of the Finances. Congress have directed appropriations to be made for little more than twenty millions; about one million more than the estimates for the current year; and we understand there will be more than ample means in the Treasury to meet these appropriations. Mr. Rhett, indeed, in his luminous speeh on the Treasury Note Bill, estimates that the resources of the Treasury, with the issue of five millions of dollars of Treasury Notes, will amount to $29.723,173, leaving a surplus in the Treasury of $1.479,273, after redeeming the five millions in Treasury notes used in the early part of the year, in anticipation of the receipts of customs, lands," &c. &c.

On the 3rd instant, President Van Buren, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed Judge PETER V. DANIEL of Virginia, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Philip P. Barbour, deceased;—and JOHN Y. MAYSON of Virginia, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia, in place of P. V. Daniel.

Firing of Cannon.—The great loss of human life which is constantly occurring by the imprudent or indiscreet firing of cannon, induced the late Secretary of War, Mr. POINSETT, to have prepared certain rules, the observanee of which will prevent the occurrence of these accidents in future. The following are the rules, prepared by Capt. Huger of the Ordnance Board:

ORDNANCE BOARD, March 2d, 1841.

The accidental explosions of cannon, by which many lives and limbs are lost annually, are generally caused by fragments of the burning cartridge from a previous discharge remaining in the gun, and which are not extinguished before the next charge is inserted.

By observing the following directions, most of these accidents may be prevented:

1st. The powder should be contained in a cartridge bag, made of worsted stuff or serge; the material should be entirely of *wool*, of a close texture, and the bag sbould be sewed with woollen yarn.

2d. The sponge should be made of woollen fringe, or sheep-skin, with the wool outwards, and it should fit the gun snugly, and fit the bore.

3d. The finger-stall is made of buckskin, or other soft leather, with a cusion stuffed with hair.

The vent (touch-hole) should be stopped, by forcibly pressing this cushion upon it while the gun is being spunged and wadded. After the gun has been fired, it must be carefully sponged, to extinguish any burning remains of the cartridge. If this is done carefully with a *dry sponge*, it is certain to extinguish any pieces of burning flannel. The sponge should be forced down firmly against the bottom of the bore, and in this position it should be turned round two or three times in each direction. Care should be taken not to use a very wet sponge. If it is slightly dampened, it may do no harm; but it is far safer to use the sponge *dry*, than when it contains water, for the water is squeezed out, and remains in the bottom of the bore. On inserting the next cartridge, its lower end gets thoroughly soaked, and the wet powder does not burn on discharging the piece; but is driven into the pores of the woollen stuff, and forms a kind of match, which not only retains the fire, but is with difficulty extinguished by the sponge; whereas, a dry piece of burning woollen is easily extinguished. The free use of water in spunging, is the frequent cause of accidental explosions.

If the piece flash, or the priming tube blows, it should be approached carefully. The person who reprimes it should approach in front of the axletree, to avoid being injured by the recoil, in case the piece goes off from fire remaining in the vent.

None but careful, sober men, and well instructed, should be allowed to sponge a gun, or serve the vent.

From the Washington Globe of March 3.

ABHORRENCE OF OFFICE-HOLDING.

Never was there such a comment upon *Federal sincerity* as the scene in this city now presents. The clamor against "the spoils party"—against "office seeking"—"office holding," raised by the Federal party, has had hardly time to die on the ear, when another and a louder din is raised for the *spoils*—for the *offices*—and the mercenary feeling which was supposed to pervade the bosom of every office holder, and to disqualify him to exert the rights of a freeman at the polls, is now openly avowed as the animating principle that actuated the partisans of Harrison in the late election, and as the highest qualification for office. The only point to be settled between the multitude of conflicting claimants for every office, is, who did most? Who spent most?—Who suffered most in character to achieve success? The man that brings the best credentials on such points, feels that he is entitled to the public employments as a reward, and the very mercenary spirit which was supposed to disqualify office holders for the exercise of all the rights of the elective francise, must be rewarded in proportion to the strength of its manifestation in the present applicants for office. In a word, he who gives the best proof that the enthusiams he displayed in politics, sprung from what was denounced as depravity in office holders, is best entitled to the emoluments of office as a reward. So the greatest men in the late election campaign, are the greatest men for office.

Among the number of such zealots, it will be difficult for the new President and his cabinet to decide. It will probably take up the interval between the end of the present and beginning of the next Congress, to weigh the pretensions of the active instruments who gave effect to the watch word "*change*"—"*change*"—"*change*." To facilitate the work, all these patriots have already made proffers of themselves in Washington. It would require Homer's fertility of imagination to describe all the various tribes who have come on to the sack of Washington. His famous catalogue of ships, in the second book of the Iliad, does not show a greater diversity of tribes embarked for the sack of Troy and the division of the spoils, than are now in the heart of this city, ravening to make prey of the emoluments of such offices as are not already in the hands of their friends.—It is remarkable that these spoilers do not come separately, as was formerly the case of office seekers, but in troops. Without endeavoring to sketch, like Homer, the origin, the garb, the character, or the different regions of these conquering hordes, now in possession of the city, and demanding an universal stripping of Democrats, and distribution, we will point out a few of the more distinguished classes that appear in powerful array among us.

And first, we have the pipe-layers in prodigious number. Every one of their great leaders in Philadelphia and New York who figured in the examinations before Recorder Morris, (except Glentworth and Looney,) are here in proper person, each with a considerable suite, to urge their pretensions to high office. Mr. GRINNELL, we suppose, may be looked upon here as Generalissimo of these troops, inasmuch as he was one of those who cohtributed to the large sum with which the Paymaster-General Glentworth paid off this band in two successive campaigns.

The old Federal tribe who fell with the first ADAMS, and who had not audacity even to attempt to rise with the second, are now upon their legs in Washington; and it would seem as if the raising of the black cockade to the Presidency in the person of one who had worne the badge in his youth, had brought about a general resurrection of these long forgotten and buried politicians, NOAH WEBSTER, the author of Sydney, the enemy of the elective principle, led the way for these worthies, and JACOB BURNET since arrived to take command.

Next to these we have the Hartford Convention Federalists. They are here in great force, under the immediate patronage and care of Messrs. DANIEL WEBSTER and SALTONSTALL.

The Essex Junto muster under the same leaders.

The Abolitionists of Maine rally under the banner of Mr. Evans. Those of Massachusetts under that of J. Q. Adams, of New Hampshire under General James Wilson; of Vermont under Mr. Slade; of Connecticut under Mr. T. Smith; of New York under Mr. Granger; of Ohio under Mr. Giddings; of Pennsylvania under Thaddeus Stevens.

The Antimasons appear a thin and scattered band, acknowledging a sort of divided allegiance to Ritner, and Stevens, and Granger.

The broad seal pipe-lawyers of New Jersey march under the command of Messrs. Maxwell and Aycrigg.

The Pennsylvania tape-worm and canal pipe layers form the special body guard of Thaddeus Stevens.

The Bank squadrons, which are of themselves an army here—from the Gallipolis shin plaster issuer, to the rotten mammoth of Philadelphia, which emits "the odor of nationality,"—all recognise the supreme authority of Secretary Webster and Secretary Ewing.

The renegadoes from the ranks of the State Rights party of the South, look up to Mr. Preston as their chief.

The Federal Editors, from all quarters of the Union, make their headquarters in the Bank premises in possession of its little English tenant, Joseph Gales, and Editor Stone, of the Commercial, with his blue-light illumination, is their grand signal maker.

The travelling orators and emissaries are under the command of General Leslie Combs of Kentucky.

The Harrisburg Convention parades under Governor Barbour, the Earl of Emply Barrels—and the Congressional troops and office seekers follow at the heels of Mr. Clay of Kentucky.

The Conservatives bring up the rear in an omnibus, Wm. C. Rives, driver, N. P. Tallmadge, doorkeeper.

From the Ohio Cosmopolite.

OUR DREAM.

Last night, after sufficient returns were received to convince us that Tom Corwin is elected Govenor of Ohio, we went to bed and dreamed a dream, which may not be all a dream.

We dreamed that Corwin was Governer, and that the Whigs had a majority in the legislature. The most rigid system of economy had been adopted; the old State House had been converted into a legislative boarding-house, and that the State boarding-house keeper was elected annually by the Legislature—and that the Governor and all the officers of State boarded there together. They had very plain fare—parched corn and hard cider for breakfast; hoecake and hominy for dinner; pone and buttermilk for supper. They slept in bunks with only straw beds. They were all paid one dollar a day and boarded. They had no clerks: when any member made a motion or a report he recorded it himself.—Bills were engrossed and enrolled by the originator. They had a State printing office, owned by the State, who hired its own journeymen and did its own printing. The quassi quires were put into an iron vault so that Sam Medary could not steal them to print Extra Statesmen on. Each member had a key to that vault, and they used the quassi paper for writing letters to newspaper editors. They had no messenger, they did their own errands—they had no sergeant-at-arms—they took turns in making fires, and the legal processes were served by the Governor.

They built a log State house, after the fashion of a log cabin. The Speaker sat upon the head of a hard cider barrel, and the members were seated on buckeye logs, and took notes on a shingle with red chalk. A big night owl was perched above the head of the Speaker, instead of the eagle; a dried coon skin hung up in the place of the Declaration of Independence; Ogle's speech occupied the place of the American Constitution; and a Harrison flag waved on the top of the Capitol instead of the American. Josiah Scott regularly opened the sitting each day with a Tippecanoe song.

As we gazed upon these improvements our soul was fired with tippecanoe zeal, and we shouted, "Ho, Ching a ring ching," which broke our slumber; and apprised us that we had been dreaming. And we think when those who have supported the Whigs, expecting such miraculous reform, will get waked up, they will discover that they have been DREAMING TOO!

A Merited Compliment.—The "Madisonian" of the 4th instant, contains the following:

"The Vice President of the United States took leave of the Senate, as the presiding officer of that body, on Tuesday evening, in a very appropriate and feeling address. Mr. Mangum of North Carolina moved a Resolution of thanks to him, for the dignity and impartiality with which he had presided over the deliberations of the Senate, Mr. Clay, of Kentucky seconded the Resolution; and both Senators took occasion to speak in the highest terms of the kindness of heart, and excellence of character, and perfect impartiality, which had marked the whole course of Col. JOHNSON in his intercourse with the Senate."

From the Washington Globe of March 1.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS.

On Saturday last, at 3 o'clock p. m., in accordance with previous arrangement, the members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited to the Government of the United States waited upon the President, to present their united and official respects on his approaching retirement from office.

Mr. Fox, as the senior of the Diplomatic body, delivered an address in their name to the President, which, with the reply, we publish below:

Mr. Fox's Speech.

SIR: I have the honor to address you in the name of the diplomatic body accredited to the United States of America. We are anxious, sir, to express to you the high respect and esteem which we entertain for your character, as well as the gratitude that we feel personally for the kindness and courtesy we have always received at your hands. We shall all remember with satisfaction the period during which our public duties have placed us in communication with your Government; and in now taking leave of you officially, we beg to be allowed to assure you of the sincere interest we shall ever feel for the continued welfare and and happiness of yourself and of your family.

The President's Reply.

I reciprocate, sir, cordially, the expressions of respect and esteem which you have made to me in behalf of the members of the diplomatic body accredited to this Government.

I would have regretted deeply the occurrence of a single circumstance in our official intercourse to interrupt those relations of mutual respect and personal kindness, the maintenance of which among public functionaries is always agreeable, and which seldom fails to exercise a salutary influence upon the transaction of public business. Your obliging expressions have satisfied me that my utmost wishes in this regard have been fully realized, and I derive great pleasure from the conviction.

The members of the diplomatic body will please to accept my grateful acknowledgments for the interest they take in the future happiness of myself and family; and I beg them to be assured that I will always cherish a lively solicitude for their individual welfare, and for the welfare of those whose happiness is dependent upon theirs.

"You want nothing of iron ware but a dish kettle," said an old house wife in the backwoods to her daughter who was just married. "Why, when your father and I commenced, I had nothing but a dish kettle. I used to boil my coffee in it and pour that into a pitcher—then boil my potatoes in it and set them on a board by the fire to keep them warm while I stewed up the meat in it—I used to milk in it—and always after a meal I fed the hogs out of the kettle. You can do a great deal with a dish kettle, Sally, if you're only a mind to."

DR. P. C. CALDWELL

INFORMS his friends, that he has resumed the practice of Medicine, and will be happy to attend all their calls. His Shop is on main street, a few doors below Major Smith's Tavern.

Charlotte. March 16, 1841. 2-4

Good Beef.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the citizens of Charlotte, that he has made ample arrangements to furnish them for another year with first rate BEEF. He has been in the business now nearly five years, and the quality of his Beef, and the moderate prices at which he has hitherto sold it, he hopes will insure him a continuance of liberal patronage. He will butcher and offer in market none but Beef of the very best quality, and nicely dressed.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

March 16, 1841. 2-p

CONCORD COFFEE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber respectfully announces to the citizens of Concord and surrounding country, that he has opened a

Grocery Store

In the Town of Concord, where he will keep constantly on hand a large supply of

GROCERIES.

SUCA AS

Wines and Liquors, imported and domestic. Also, Sugar, Coffee, Bread, Crackers, Cheese, Lemses, French Prunes, Cakes, Raisins, Candies of all kinds, Toys, prime Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Spanish Segars of the best quality, Garden Seeds of every kind, Indigo, Copperas, Madder, Ginger, Spice, Pepper, Almonds, Cloves, Cinnamon, English Walnuts, Maccaroni, Vermaselli, Sardines, Herrings, Essence of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Peppermint,

And a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, and by keeping a complete stock, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

F. R. KOTECAE.

March 16, 1841. 2-3

TO THE PUBLIC.

JOHN O'FARRELL announces to his customers and the public generally, that he has disposed of his entire stock of Groceries, Liquors, &c., to Mr. John B. Roueche of Lincolnton, and will close his business in Charlotte on Thursday of the ensuing April County Court. Until then, however, he will continue in business at his old stand, and be glad to accommodate his customers with every article in the Grocery line, on the most reasonable terms.

J. O'F. gives this early notice of his intention to close business, in order that all who owe him, either by note or book account, may have due time to come forward and make settlement, which he earnestly requests them to do between this and Court, for his notes and accounts must positively then be closed.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-tc

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to me for Beef, either by note or account, are hereby notified that my papers are now in the hands of Wm. Means for collection. Those who see proper to make immediate payment, can do so without cost, otherwise, I must not be blamed for the consequences.

THOMAS GOODLACE.

March 16, 1841. 2-3

JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

POETRY.

From the New Haven Register.

"WHAT WILL THE DEMOCRATS DO?"

[*Cry of the Feds.*

What will they do? They will rally to save
Their land from the foe—from mountain and glen,
In strength they will come, true-hearted and brave.
Man binds not the winds, controls not the wave,
And thinks he to conquer firm patriots—when
Contending for rights, they determine to be,
Though tyrants sould threaten—unshackled and free.

What will they do? What they have ever done!
Unceasingly toil for freedom and truth,
Nor shrink from the conflict, till victory won,
They see the work ended, so nobly begun.
The wisdom of age, the vigor of youth,
Will unite in the effort—bless'd may it be,
That no cloud may darken the home of the free.

What will they do? They will steadfast remain,
With principles pure, with purposes high,
The laws of their country will firmly sustain,
Love for Liberty's cause, will fondly retain;
To her aid they will hasten when danger is nigh.
This, this! will they do, who determine to be—
Whatever opposes—unshackled and free!

AGRICULTURE.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Mr. Editor: Permit me, through the columns of your paper, to inform my brother farmers of a very simple remedy—one which I have found effectual—for curing the Distemper in Cattle:—Procure a quantity of *poke root;* boil from it a strong liquor, of which, administer a *quart* three times a day to grown cattle, and diminish the quantity to calves or yearlings. By the application of this remedy, myself and some of my neighbors, have saved the lives of several of our cattle when in the last stages of this heretofore fatal disease. The loss of cattle from distemper has been very great in Western North Carolina the past ten years;—therefore, if the remedy here suggested should prove generally effective, (being within the reach of every individual) its benefits will be great indeed.

A LINCOLN FARMER.

Fsom the Farmers' Cabinet.

CABBAGE AS FOOD FOR HOGS.

A gentleman remarked, in our hearing, a few days since, that cabbage was a valuable food for hogs. The idea was new to us, and we enquired the manner of feeding. In reply, he gave the following as the result of his experience, the last summer. Having a fine patch of plants, and observing the bottom leaves beginning to decay, he directed his farmer to procure a water-tight cask, and gather a bushel of lower leaves from the cabbage plants and deposite them in the barrel, with a handful of salt, and one quart of corn meal. On this was poured the contents of the kitchen swill pail, and the whole was suffered to stand undisturbed for twenty-four hours, when the process was repeated, with the exception of the salt—and so every day until the cask was filled with a mass of wilted leaves, about six quarts of meal, potatoe peelings, crumbs of bread, &c., from the kitchen; all in a state of partial fermentation. He now commenced feeding it to the hogs, and they eat with greediness, leaving other food for tihis. They were evidently as fond of this kind of mush as ever "Mynheer" was of *saur kraut.*

While the hogs were consuming the contents of the first barrel, a second was in course of being filled, and so alternately, till the stock of leaves was exhausted.

This gentleman gave his opinion, that he could not have prepared any other kind of food for his hogs, at double the expense, that would have produced results so decidedly beneficial. An increase of appetite, improvement in their general appearance, and better heart, was the result of this method. The cabbage, he thinks, were greatly improved by plucking the redundant foliage; and he intends to plant a large patch of cabbages the coming season, more fully to test the advantage of this kind of feed for hogs. We invite him, and others who may "experiment" in the business, to give us the result for publication.

From the American Farmer.

The county of Dutchess, in New York, ranks amongst the best cultivated districts in the country. "Entire farms in that county have netted the owneers an annual profit of fifteen and seventeen dollars an acre. And forty years ago some of these very farms were mostly old fields, exhausted of fertility and lying in commons." The late Judge Buel says of his own farm, lying west of Albany: "It was considered a barren; and I became the butt of ridicule to some of my acquaintance, for attempting to bring it under profitable culture. It was a lean sand, abounding in springs, swamps and low wet grounds.

"In twenty years, however, it has assumed quite a different appearance. It is now worth $200 an acre for farming purposes, that is, it netts me more than the interest of $200 per acre.—My average acreable crop in corn is 80 bushels, in grass nearly or quite 3 tons, in potatoes, in favorable seasons, 300 bushels, and my other crops are in proportion. These improvements, it is true, have required a considerable outlay of capital in draining, clearing, manuring, &c., in some portions to the extent probably of fifty dollars the acre. Without the outlay, these reclaimed lands were valueless; with it they are highly productive, and give me a liberal per cent. on the money expended, and I have no doubt I could readily sell for cost and charges."

Plough *deep*, if you wish to make good crops, and preserve your land from washing.

VARIETY.

From the Life and Adventures of Volentine Vox.

A VENTRILOQUIST AT A PHRENOLOGICAL LECTTRE.

* * * The place was crowded, andwhen the appointed time had passed without the appearance of the professor, the audience began to manifest that respectable sort of impatience which developes itself in a gentle, timid tapping of sticks and umbrellas. The amount of intelligence displayed by the audience was truly striking; and as Valentine was able ata glance to perceive who really were phrenologists and who were not, by the mode in which their hair was arranged—for the phrenologists wore theirs entirely off their foreheads, in order that every bump which could be seen might be seen, while the anti-individuals suffered theirs to hang ruffly, or, if it would curl, to curl, accordingly upon their latent brows—he became extremely interested in speculating upon the extent to which the advocates of the science would be at once prepared to go. He had not, however, speculated long when a movement was made upon the rostrum—a movement which was palpably indicative of something. Every eye was of course directed most anxiously towards the door; and when the professor, who formed part of a solemn procession, entered, the applause was exceedingly liberal and loud. The members of the committee then seated themselves at a respectable distance on either side, and when the professor had recovered his self-possession, he coughed slightly, gave several popular ahems! and then in sweet silvery tones said—"Ladies and gentlemen: In speaking of the science of phrenology, the first consideraton which suggests itself is, whether the external developement of man's propensities and passions be the cause or the effect of those propensities and passions. Now in order that I may illustrate clearly that such developement is the effect, not the cause, I propose to direct your attention to the peculiar organization of the heads of certain well known characters, whose sculls I have here.—Now," continued the learned professor, taking up a very singularly formed skull in both hands and looking at it very attentively—"this is the head of Tim Thornhill, the murderer."

"The what?" cried Valentine, dexterously pitching his voice into the skull.

The startled professor dropped it on the instant; and as it rolled with peculiar indignation upon the rostrum, the audience simultaneously burst into a convulsive roar of laughter.

The professor at first did not laugh. By no means; he looked amazed, turned pale, very pale, and slightly trembled, as he stared at the rolling skull. But when he sufficiently recovered himself, to know that all were laughing around him, he certainly made a lamentable effort to join them. And this gave him courage, for he proceeded to pick up the object of his amazement; but no sooner had he got his hands upon it again than Valentine cried, "A murderer?" in a tone of great solemnity.

The professor again started back; but the laughter of the audience was neither so loud nor so general as before, seeing that many had been struck with the idea that there was something supernatural about it.

"This is strange, very strange,—extraordinary!" said the professor, with great intensity of feeling—"very, very extraordinary!"

"A murderer?" repeated Valentine, in a deeply reproachful tone, which of course seemed to proceed from the relict of Tim Thornhill.

The audience laughed no more. They did not even smile. They looked at each other with an expression of wonder, and felt that the skull was under some ghostly influence, while the learned professor, albeit by no means prone to superstition, was utterly lost in amazement.

"Is it possible," thought he, "that this skull can be inhabited by the spirit of Tim Thornhill? Is it possible that that spirit can have spoken?" He was not prepared to say that it was impossible, and the assumption of its not being impossible, generated the consideration of its probability, which, added to the evidence of his own ears, at length reduced the thing to a certainty, or something very like it. And this seemed to be the conclusion at which the members of the committee had arrived, for they looked extremely grave and altogether at a loss to give expression to their feelings on the subject.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the professor, after a very awful pause, during which it happened to strike him that he ought to say something. "I scarcely know how to address you. This occurrence is of so extraordinary a character, that I really don't know what to think. Wtih a view to the promotion of science——"

"Ha!—ha!—ha!" cried Valentine in an O'Smithian tone, and at moderate intervals, throwing his voice behind the professor, who started, but dared not look round.—"Ha!—ha!—ha!" he repeated, making the voice appear to proceed from a much greater distance; and while the chairman, the professor, and the gentlemen of the committee had scarcely the power to breathe, the sculls on the table seemed to enjoy the thing exceedingly; for they really, in the imagination of all present, appeared to be grinning more decidedly than ever.

There is nothing in nature that startle's men more than a noise for which they cannot account. However strongly strung may be their nerves: however slight may be the sound which they hear, if they cannot account for that sound, it at once chills their blood, and in spite of them sets their imagination on the rack. If the voice which apparently proceeded from that skull had reached the ear of a man when alone, the effect would have been infinitely more striking; inasmuch as, if pious, he would have looked at that protection for which we all think of looking when no other aid is near; while, if impious, he, with the greatest possible promptitude, would have exclaimed, 'Why, the devil's in the skull!' and run away. As in this case, however, there were nearly four hundred intellectual persons present, they stuck to each other for protection, and during the awful silence which for some time prevailed, the more reflecting began to reason themselves over the shock thus:—'Why, what have we to fear? We never injured Tim Thornbill. He might have been a sorely ill-used man; but we never ill-used him. He might have been innocent of the crime for which he suffered, but we did not cause him to be hung. His spirit therefore cannot be angry with us, unless indeed it be a very unreasonable hatred. What, then, have we to fear?"

The audience, by this profound course of reasoning, once more regained their self-possession, and as Valentine remained silent to enjoy the effect he had produced, he had time to reflect upon that moral weakness of which we are peculiarly the victims.

"It is probable," thought he, "that there are in this assembly many strong minded men—men whom nothing on earth tangible could appal, who would fight like lions undismayed, and who have courage to endure the most intense physical torture without a groan: yet see how the slightest sound alarms them—they can stand unmoved while the mighty thunder roars; yet let them hear a whisper for which they cannot account, and their blood runs cold and their hearts sink within them."

There are, however, some individuals in the world, who, as soon as the shock has subsided, begin to ridicule that which alarmed them, and one of them happened to be the chairman of the committee. He had been startled by the sounds perhaps more than any other man present; but when he could hear it no longer, he no longer feared it, and therefore commenced laughing at and pinching those gentlemen who sat near him, and tried to bring the whole affair into contempt. This course of proceeding was not, however, relished by these gentlemen much; for although they very naturally shrunk back when he pinched them, they preserved a solemnity of aspect, which was, under the circumstances, highly correct. He then approached the professor and labored to convince him that it was, "after all, nothing," and did certainly succeed in relaxing the rigidity of that gentleman's features.

"Pick up the skull!" cried Valentine, who was anxious to see what he could do with it, and the chairman adjusted his cravat, looked magnanimous, and picked up the skull! Valentine was silent, the professor was silent, and the audience was silent, while the chairman held the skull in his hand, and examined it minutely. He felt that his courage had excited admiration and was prompted by this feeling to show off a little more. He therefore turned the skull over and over again, and after placing its grinning jaws to his ear very boldly, he tossed it up as if it had been a mere ball, and caught it again with considerable skill.

This had the effect of restoring the audience to something bearing the semblance of good humor. A smile seemed to be anxious to developo itself upon their features, and although it was more than half suppressed, the valiant chairman grew bolder and bolder, and being determined to throw contempt upon their fears, he rolled the skull from one point to another, put his fingers between its huge teeth, and really treated it with unparalleled indignity.

"What is the matter with you, eh?" said he, playfully patting the skull. "What ails you? Are you not well, Mr. Thornhill. Dear me, I'm exceedingly sorry you have been so disturbed."

The audience now began to laugh heartily again, and, to believe what they had wished all along to believe, that they had been vevy grossly mistaken. But just as they were about to feel ashamed of themselves for having suffered the sounds which they had heard to alarm them, the chairman rattled the skull of Tim Thornhill against that of an eminent philanthrop's so violently, that Valentine, in a deep hollow tone, which appeared to proceed from behind the committee, who were joking with great freedom and spirit, cried "Forbear!"

The effect was electrical. The members of the committee were on their legs in an instant; the chairman dropped the skull, and stood trembling with due energy; the professor turned pale, opened his mouth, and held his breath, while the audience were, if possible, more amazed than before. "Bless me!" cried one, "what on earth can it mean?" "Good heaven!" cried another, "it must be a spirit." "The place is haunted," cried a third. "Let's go!', said a fourth; and "Let's go!" had at once about fifty female echoes.

There was a rush towards the door. The whole of the ladies departed, and none remained behind but really strong-minded men, who had been induced to do so in consequence of Valentine having shouted "Surely, too hundred of us are a match for one ghost!"

This however was an excessively wicked observation. It was felt to be so generally, although it had the effect of inducing them to stop; for however impious might be the notion, that a ghost, if it felt disposed to tackle them, could not beat them all into fits, they felt that it was probable one might appear, and that in the society of two hundred men, they should rather like to see it. They therefore looked for its appearance with considerable anxiety, while the members of the committee were expressing their amazement in decidedly calabastic terms.

"What's to be done, gentlemen?" at length said the professor; "what is to be done?"

Those gentlemen raised their eyes to the ceiling, and shook their heads solemnly. The chairman looked very mysterious. He shuffled and figetted and pouted his thick lips, and scratched his head violently—in fact his appearance altogether was nothing at all like what it was when he playfully patted the skull of Tim Thornhill.

At length one of his colleagues—a scraggy individual whose nose was quite blue and as round as a ball—rose to observe that he had always maintained through thick and thin, right and left, that every effect must have a regular legitimate cause; that although it would sometimes occur that when the cause was absent the effect would be present, it might not be so in that particular instance—and that he would therefore suggest, that if the sounds which they had heard did proceed from that skull, it was perfectly probable that if the skull were removed, the sounds would go quickly with it.

This was hailed as an excellent suggestion. They all marvelled how they could have been so stupid as not to have thought of it before. They felt that of course it was likely—that nothing in fact could be in reality more likely than that the removal of the skull would have precisely the same result; they were certain that it would, they were never so certain of any thing in their lives—but the question was, who would remove it? The professor did not appear anxious to do so; the chairman did not seem to like the job at all; the gentleman by whom the suggestion had been made thought naturally enough that he had done his share towards it, and his colleagues as naturally imagined that by urging the expediency of acting upon that suggestion, they had done quite as much as they could under the circumstances be reasonably expected to do.

At length the chairman was struck very forcibly with a bright and novel thought. The porter was in the hall. He might have heard something about the extraordinary occurrence from those who had departed, but it was held to be very unlikely, seeing that he was not only an Irishman, but a very sound sleeper. The porter was therefore sent for at once, and he came. He seemed rather confused as he bowed most respectfully, first to the professor, and secondly to the chairman, thirdly to the gentlemen of the committee, and fourthly to the audience, for as it was clearly his first appearance on any stage, he felt very awkward, and looked very droll.

"Murphy," said the chairman, "pick up that skull, and take it into the hall."

"It's the skull yer mane, sorr? Yes, sorr," said Murphy; and he opened his shoulders precisely as if he had been about to remove some remarkably heavy weight; but he had no sooner got it fairly up, than Valentine, sending his voice very clearly into it, cried "Beware!"

"*Murther!*" cried Murphy, dropping the skull, and raising his hands with his fingers stretched as widely as possible apart. He appeared not to have sufficient breath to give utterance to another word, but standing in that attitude with his mouth wide open, he stared at the skull with an expression of horror.

"Well, sir? well?" said the chairman, after a pause. "What's the matter? Take it up, sir, this moment.

Murphy stared at the chairman, then at the professor, then at the audience, and then at the skull. He had no wish to be disobedient, although he feared to obey. He therefore kicked the skull a little; then shrank from it a little, then examined it a little, and then kicked it again.

"Do you hear, sir?" shouted the chairman.

"Yes, sorr!" cried Murphy, who trembled with great freedom——

"It's alive, sorr!——taint didd!"

"Nonsense!" cried the chairman, "away with it at once!"

"What the devil will I do." said Murphy, whining in a most melancholy tone.

"Do you hear me, sir? Take it below instantly."

Murphy again approached it; then rubbed himself all over; then tucked up his sleeves to gain time, and then touched it again with his foot, while he shook his head doubtfully, and eyed it with great fierceness.

"Now, then!" cried the chairman, and Murphy again stooped, and then put out his hand within a yard of the skull, and drew near to it gradually, inch by inch; but the moment he was about to place his hand upon it, Valentine again cried "Beware!"

"*Och!*" cried Murphy, striking an attitude of terror, in which, with his eyes fixed firmly upon the skull, he shrank to the very back of the rostrum.

The chairman and the professor here held a consultation, of which the result was an announcement that the lecture must of necessity be postponed, "What we have this night heard," said the professor, "is so mysterious—so strange, that I really cannot trust myself to speak on the subject. It is, however, a mystery which I trust we shall be able to solve by——'

"Bury me," interrupted Valentine. "Let me rest in peace, and seek to know no more."

The professor did not finish the speech he had commeneed, but bowing to the audience, he left the stage, followed by the chairman and the gentlemen of the committee. Murphy could not of course take the precedence of any one of them; he therefore, with his eyes fixed upon the skull, backed out as closely to the last man as possible, but before he had made his exit an idea seemed to strike him—and that too with horror—that when all had departed, he was the man who would have to extinguish the lights!

Lazy People.—Thanks to Heaven and our ancestors, and to all others who had any hand in making us what we are; thanks to them one and all that we were not born LAZY. Laziness has been the parent of all the sins that have been committed since the morning of creation. Eve was in a lazy fit at the time satan tempted her; if Adam had kept her busy, she would have kept out of mischief, and we should all have been as innocent and as happy as young lambkins. If the antideluvians had commenced building arks, when Noah preached to them, they might all have been saved; but they were too lazy to work, and so they were drowned in the great acquacious catastrophe. The reason the Egyptains refused to let the Israelites go, was because they were too lazy to make their own bricks, and wished to compel the Hebrews to do that work for them.—The consequences are all known; they were plagued grievously, and afterwards drowned in the Red Sea. Lazy people in our own days, are constantly plagued themselves, and are everlasting plagues and eyesores to others. The sight of a creeping, listless, indolent man, or woman, is misery to the thrifty and industrious. People of this class are without friends; they are abhorred by their own relations, and universally dreaded. They not only hate to work themselves, but they hate to see work done, and would fain have the whole world as useless and inactive as they are. Of this kidney are our loungers, who delight in hanging about work-shops, printing offices, and every place where they can interrupt business. Had we, as Homer expresses it,

"A hundred mouths, a thousand tongues,
A throat of brass and adamantine lungs,

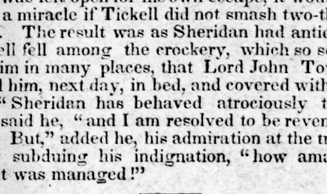
we could scarcely find time and strength to execrate such characters.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Sheridan and Tickell——Sheridan delighted in practical jokes, and seems to have enjoyed a sheer piece of mischief, with all the gusto of a scool-boy. At this kind of sport, Tickell and Sherdan were often play-fellows, and the tricks they inflicted on each other, were frequently attended with rather unpleasant consequences. One night, he induced Tickell to follow him down a dark passage, on the floor of which he had placed all the plates and dishes he could muster, in such a manner, that while a clear path was left open for his own escape, it would have been a miracle if Tickell did not smash two-thirds of them. The result was as Sheridan had anticipated: Tiekell fell among the crockery, which so severely cut him in many places, that Lord John Townsend found him, next day, in bed, and covered with patches. "Sheridan has behaved atrociously towards me," said he, "and I am resolved to be revenged on him. But," added he, his admiration at the trick entirely subduing his indignation, "how amazingly well it was managed!"

A True Joe Miller.—In the time of Joe Miller, there was an old deaf player of the name of Cross, who, being very vain, took every pains to conceal his infirmity. Joe, walking along Fleet Street with a friend, saw Cross on the opposite side, and told his acquaintance he should see some fine sport. So, beckoning Cross with his finger, he opened his mouth wide, and began to assume the attitude and gestures of one who bawls very loud to a distant object. Cross, thinking that Miller had hallooed to him, and taking that as too broad a signification of his infirmity, came puffing across the street as hard as he could, and "What the devil," cried he to Joe, "do you make such a noise for? Do you think one cannot hear?"

An old toper, in the last stages of the dropsy, was told by his physician that nothing would save him but being "tapped." His son (a witty little shaver) objected to the operation, saying, "Daddy, daddy, don't submit to it; for you know there was never any thing tapped in our house that lasted more than a week.

A gentleman having a cook who could neither read nor write, was very much surprised at seeing her buy from an itinerant bookseller several large volumes. On inquiry, Mary modestly confessed that she wished to improve in her kitchen business, and therefore, had bought Cook's voyages.



JOB PRINTING.

WE are prepared at this Office with a handsome supply of Fancy Type, to execute all kinds of

Letter-Press Job Printing

In a very superior style, and at short notice. Orders will be thankfully received.

Jeffersonian Office, Charlotte, March 9, 1841.

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

(LATE DAVIS'.)

Hague & Gifford

HAVING purchased the Hotel formerly Davis', will continue the establishment on the same liberal scale as heretofore, and will exert themselves to make it a desirable residence for BOARDERS and TRAVELLERS, as their Table will be always supplied with the best the market affords, and their Bar with the best Liquors, and their Stables with attentive Ostlers and abundant provender.

The establishment will be under the exclusive management of Thomas A. Hague, formerly of the Salisbury Hotel, North Carolina, and his long experience will, it is confidently hoped, enable him to give general satisfaction.

Camden, S. C., January 29, 1841. 1—6m

FINAL NOTICE.

WE have heretofore given notice to those who are indebted to us, to come in and make settlements, and but comparatively few have regarded our call:—We now again notify all against whom we hold either notes or accounts of date previous to the 1st of January last, that unless *immediate* payments are made, we shall be reduced to the disagreeable necessity of placing our papers in train for collection, without regard to persons. We are compelled to have money to buy a spring Stock of Goods.

ALEXANDER & BROTHERS.

Charlotte, March 5, 1841. 1-f

Book-Binding.

WILLIAM HUNTER would inform his customers and the public generally, that he still continues the BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS at his old stand, a few doors south-east of the Brach Mint. He will be happy to receive orders in his line, and pledges himself to spare no pains to give complete satisfaction.

☞ Orders left at his Shop, or at the Office of the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," will receive immediate attention. [Charlotte, March 5, 1841.

NEW CONCERN.

JOHN B. ROUECHE respectfully announces to the citizens of Charlotte and the public generally, that, having purchased the stock in trade of Mr. John O'Farrell he will, on or about the 1st of May, at the stand now occupied by Mr. O'Farrell, open the most extensive and complete stock of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONARIES, &c.,

ever brought to the Charlotte market. He will make the selection himself, in the Charleston market, of every variety of WINES AND LIQUORS of the very best qualities—together with Cordials, Porter, New Ark Cider, Candies, Raisins, Almonds, Figs, Oranges, Cheese, Crackers, Fish, Fresh Oysters, Sugars, Coffee, Pepper, Spice, and every other article pertaining to the grocery business.

As J. B. R. will make his purchases *entirely for* CASH, he will be enabled to supply his customers on the most accommodating terms for the same article, or at short credit to responsible dealers.

He solicits, and hopes to receive a liberal portion of public patronage.

Charlotte, March, 5, 1841. 1-f

Farmers' Register.

THE recent Union of the CAROLINA PLANTER with the FARMERS' REGISTER, and the consequent addition to the subscription list of about 1,000 names, will enable the publisher to add something forthwith to the privileges and advantages before offered to subscribers. These additional advantages will be seen in the third premium, which is now added below, and in the advertised prices of back volumes annexed:

CONDITIONS OF THE FARMERS' REGISTER

For the Ninth Volume,

TO BE COMMENCED JANUARY, 1841.

ARTICLE I. The Farmers' Register is published in monthly numbers, of 64 large octavo pages each, at $5 a year, *payable in advance.* [See, also, "Premiums" below.] It is now also issued (and consisting of nearly the same matter) weekly, in a single sheet of 16 pages octavo. Price and conditions the same for both publications.

II. All mail payments must be made in bank notes, or checks, of PAR VALUE IN VIRGINIA—or otherwise, of a CITY bank of the State in which the subscriber resides;* and all letters to the publisher (except such as contain articles for publication,) must be *post paid;* and the publisher assumes the risk of loss by mail-carriage of all letters and remittances conforming to the foregoing conditions, and which have been properly committed to the mail, or to the hands of a postmaster.†

III. If a subscription is not directed to be discontinued before the first number of the next volume has been published, it will be taken as a continuance for another year. Subscriptions must commence with the beginning of some one volume, and will not be taken for less than a year's publication.

IV. The mutual obligations of the publisher and subscriber, for the year, are fully incurred as soon as the first number of the volume is issued; and after that time, no discontinuance of a subscription will be permitted. Nor will a subscription be discontinued for any earlier notice, while any thing thereon remains due, unless at the option of the Editor.

PREMIUMS *in extra copies, offered in consideration of either advanced or early payments.*—1st. To every subscriber who shall pay for vol. 9, *strictly* according to the above conditions, (in articles I. and II.) before the 31st January, (when No. 1. will be issued) an extra copy of the same shall be sent; or instead, if preferred by him and so ordered, a copy of either vol. 7, or vol. 8. In like manner, at same rate of deduction, any one person may obtain any number of copies to supply others.

2d. To every subscriber, not thus paying *in advance* of the publication, but who shall do so, and in all other respects comply with the above conditions before June 30th, an extra copy of either vol. 7 or vol. 8 shall be sent; and the same to every new subscriber, paying as above required (in Art. I. and II.) at the time of his subscription being ordered.

3d. Every subscriber who has received all the back volumes of the Farmers' Register, and who may be entitled by his payment to either of the foregoing premiums, instead of them may, at his choice, and by his direction, be credited for vol. 10, to be issued in 1842.

REMARKS.—Any extra copy, sent as above stated, will be directed only to the *name* of the individual entitled to it as a premium; but sent to any postoffice that may be desired. The sending of every such *extra* copy will cease with the volume; but the like arrangement may be renewed, and similar advantages obtained by any subscriber hereafter, upon the renewed performance of like conditions.

No agents or general collectors are employed for the Farmers' Register. But any subscriber, postmaster, or other person, may obtain for his own profit the large allowances offered in the foregoing premiums, by procuring the benefits to the publication for which the premiums are offered. Address

EDMUND RUFFIN.

Petersburg, Va., Oct. 31, 1840.

* It will be *again* required, (as formerly), *that* mail payments shall be made in the notes or checks of *specie-paying banks*, should any such banks be in operation in the States in which subscribers severally reside. Until *then*, the publisher, like all other creditors, and laborers at *fixed* prices, must submit, as now, to be defrauded by the operation of the non-specie paying banking system, of the difference in value between the *best* of such bank paper and specie.

† "A postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written by himself." (Signed) Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General.